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CONGRESS.

Assault on the President's Secretary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

May 16, 1828.

Mr. McDuffie made the following report:

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the Message of the President of the United States, respecting an assault committed on his Secretary, submit the following Report:

Immediately after their appointment, the Committee proceeded to the investigation of the subject referred to them. They ascertained, from the letter of Mr. Russel Jarvis, referred to them by the House, and from the statement of Mr. John Adams, the Private Secretary of the President, that an assault was committed by the former upon the person of the latter, in the Rotundo of the Capitol, immediately after he had delivered a Message from the President to the House of Representatives, and while he was proceeding with another Message from the President, to the Senate. At this stage of the proceeding, a preliminary question arose with the Committee, whether they should report to the House simply the fact that the assault had been committed, with a view to an examination at the bar of the House, of the party implicated, and all the witnesses for and against him, or whether the Committee should take upon themselves the responsibility of going into a full examination, of the whole case, and of recommending, as the result of their judgment, upon all the facts and circumstances, the final course which they might deem it expedient for the House to pursue. The former mode of proceeding would have been, perhaps, the more strictly conformable to parliamentary usage and precedents, but the unavoidable interference with the discharge of its ordinary legislative duties, which would have resulted from an examination before the House, constituted, in the opinion of the Committee, so strong an objection to that course of proceeding, that they unanimously determined to examine all the witnesses, and to report the facts to the House with their opinion upon them, having first obtained the consent of Mr. Jarvis that this course should be pursued, and having granted him the privilege of appearing by counsel. It is here proper that the Committee should say a few words, in explanation of the delay which has occurred in this examination. After some considerable progress had been made in it, Mr. Jarvis made an application to the Committee for leave to examine, by Commission, certain persons in the city of Boston. The Committee did not feel themselves warranted, under existing circumstances, to refuse this request. A Commission was accordingly transmitted to take the examination by written interrogatories, which was not returned until very recently.

The Committee will now proceed to exhibit a brief summary of the evidence, the whole of which, in detail, is annexed to this Report.

The material fact, that Mr. Jarvis committed an assault upon the Private Secretary of the President, in the Rotundo of the Capitol, immediately after he had delivered a Message from the President to the House of Representatives, is clearly established. Indeed, it is distinctly admitted by Mr. Jarvis. It is also established, to the satisfaction of the Committee, that Mr. Jarvis knew that the Private Secretary of the President had delivered a message to the House of Representatives, immediately before the assault was committed. Mr. Jarvis, it appears, was in the house when the Message was delivered, and immediately followed after Mr. Adams, as he retired from the House. There is some discrepancy in the testimony, as to the nature of the assault; but in the view taken by the Committee, it is wholly immaterial to the question which grows out of the transaction, touching the dignity and privileges of the House.

In the letter of Mr. Jarvis, he stated, as the provocation by which he had been prompted to commit the assault upon Mr. Adams, certain offensive and insulting language used by the latter in the House of the President, at a levee, in the presence and hearing of the wife of Mr. Jarvis, and other female friends and relatives, who attended the levee under his protection.

Mr. Adams submitted a counter-statement, differing in several particulars, from that contained in the letter of Mr. Jarvis, and several witnesses were, therefore, examined, with a view of ascertaining the true character of the occurrences at the levee of the President. The Committee believe it is not difficult to reconcile the apparent contradictions in the testimony of the several witnesses, relative to this branch of the case. The material facts can be satisfactorily made out without involving any imputation upon the veracity of any of the witnesses. It is proved, by those on both sides, and, indeed, by the admission of Mr. Adams, that he did use language calculated, if overheard, to insult Mr. Jarvis. It is also proved, to the satisfaction of the Committee, that Mrs. Cordis, the mother of Mrs. Jarvis, was very near to Mr. Adams when he made use of the offensive language, and that she, as well as other persons of the party who accompanied Mr. Jarvis, heard it with some distinctness. It also appears, that the ladies who accompanied Mr. Jarvis interpreted the language of Mr. Adams as an insult offered to the whole party, and it seems that Mr. Jarvis acted, throughout the whole of the transaction, under the same impression. On the contrary, it is stated by Mr. Adams and Mr. Stetson, that Mr. Adams did not use the offensive language relative to Mr Jarvis, with a view of injuring the feelings of the ladies who accompanied him, nor, indeed, with a knowledge that it was overheard by them. The [illegible] that so much of the language was heard by Mrs. Cordis and Mr. Dexter as induced the party, and particularly the female friends who accompanied Mr. Jarvis, to leave the President's House as soon as possible, under the idea that they had been insulted.

Upon a view of all the circumstances, the Committee are of the opinion that the assault committed by Mr. Jarvis upon the Private Secretary of the President, whatever may have been the causes of provocation, was an act done in contempt of the authority and dignity of this House, involving not only a violation of its own peculiar privileges, but of the immunity which it is bound, upon every principle, to guaranty to the person selected by the President as the organ of his official communications to Congress. It is of the utmost importance that the official intercourse between the President and the Legislative department should not be liable to interruption. The proceedings of Congress could not be more effectually arrested by preventing the members of either House from going to the Hall of their deliberations, than they might be by preventing the President from making official communications essentially connected with the legislation of the country.

In the case under consideration, the Private Secretary after having delivered a Message from the President, was in the act of retiring, and almost within the very verge of this Hall, when the assault was committed upon him. The House was in session, and the person who committed the assault went immediately from the Hall in which it was deliberating, where he was in the enjoyment of a privilege conceded to him, in common with others, who are engaged in reporting the proceedings of the House. If the Representatives of the People have not the power to punish an assault committed under these circumstances, then are they destitute of a power which belongs to the most inferior judicial tribunal in the country. The power of punishing for contempts is not peculiar to the common law of England. It belongs essentially to every judicial tribunal and every legislative body. The English law of contempts, as such, has not, surely, the slightest authority in the Supreme Court of the United States; yet the power of that Court to vindicate its dignity, and preserve its officers from outrage during its session, will scarcely be questioned. In like manner, though the parliamentary law of England, as such, can have no authority here: yet all the legislative bodies in the Union habitually act upon its rules.

The power in question goes out of the great law of self-preservation. It is, no doubt, very liable to abuse, and ought always to be exercised with great moderation. In its very nature, it is not susceptible either of precise definition or precise limitation. Each particular instance of its exercise must be adapted to the emergency which calls for it. While, therefore, the Committee deem it matter of great importance to maintain the existence of this power, as an essential means of vindicating the dignity and privileges of the House, they are clearly of the opinion that it ought never to be exercised, except in cases of strong necessity; and that the punishment inflicted under it ought never to be carried farther than shall be absolutely and imperiously required by the existing emergency.

In the present case, though they think the conduct of Mr. Jarvis obnoxious to the censure of the House, yet they can hardly suppose that he was conscious, at the time of committing the assault, that he was offering a contempt to its authority. He disclaims, indeed, any such intention. And as the Committee are aware that many persons, for whose opinions they have very great respect, entertain the belief that the assault in question was not a violation of any privilege of the House, they think they are required, by the spirit of moderation and indulgence in which this power should always be exercised, to give Mr. Jarvis the benefit of the most favorable presumption, as to his views and intentions, touching the rights and privileges in question.

They, therefore, recommend to the adoption of the House, the following resolutions. It is proper, however, to remark, by way of explanation, that there was but a bare majority of the Committee in favor of the first resolution, the minority entertaining the belief that the House possesses no power touching the premises; and that there was but a bare majority of the Committee in favor of the second resolution, the minority believing that it was expedient to vindicate the dignity of the House, by inflicting some punishment for the violation of its privileges:

Resolved, That the assault committed by Russell Jarvis on the person of John Adams, the Private Secretary of the President, in the Rotunda of the Capitol, immediately after the said John Adams had delivered a Message from the President to the House of Representatives, and while he was in the act of retiring from it, was a violation of privilege, which merits the censure of this House.

Resolved, That it is not expedient to have any further proceedings in this case.

[The Report presented by the minority is opposed to any proceedings on the subject, as it alleges that there is no law to punish the offence. It is a long argument in support of this position.]

LOUIS XVI.

From Hazlitt's Life of Napoleon.

'The behaviour of Louis XVI. on his trial, was simple, manly, and affecting. He rested his defence chiefly on a positive denial of any knowledge of the papers and [illegible] against him. His advocates on this occasion, Malesherbes (who nobly volunteered this service on the refusal of Target,) Tronchet and Deseze, did themselves great and lasting honor by their eloquence, intrepidity, and disinterested zeal. The Convention pronounced his condemnation by a majority of only twenty-six voices out of above seven hundred. The smallness of this majority was made a plea to set aside the sentence. "Decrees are passed by a simple majority," said a member of the Mountain. "True," it was replied, "but decrees may be recalled, whereas the life of a man cannot be recalled." Some were for relieving themselves from the responsibility by an appeal to the nation, but this it was thought would betray a distrust of the cause, and might also breed a civil war. The sitting of the Convention which concluded the trial lasted seventy-two hours. It might naturally be supposed that silence, restraint, a sort of religious awe would have pervaded the assembly; on the contrary, every thing bore the marks of gaiety, dissipation, and the most grotesque confusion.—The farther end of the hall was converted into boxes, where ladies, in a studied dishabille, swallowed ices, oranges, liquors, and received the salutations of the members who went and came as on ordinary occasions. Here the door keepers on the mountain side opened and shut the boxes reserved for the mistresses of the Duke of Orleans-Egalite; and here, though every sign of approbation or disapprobation was strictly forbidden, you heard the long and indignant "Ha ha's!" of the mother duchess, the patroness of the bands of female Jacobins, whenever her ears were [illegible] greeted with the welcome sound [illegible]. The upper gallery, reserved for the people, was, during the whole trial, [illegible] full of strangers and spectators of every description, drinking wine and brandy as in a tavern. Bets were made as to the issue of the trial, in all the neighbouring coffee-houses. Ennui, impatience, disgust, sat on almost every countenance. Each member seemed to ask whether his turn came next? A sick deputy, who was called, came forward, wrapped up in his night cap and night gown, and the assembly when they beheld this sort of phantom, laughed.

The figures passing and re-passing, and rendered more ghastly by the pallid lights, and that in a slow and sepulchral voice only, pronounced the word *Death;* the Duke of Orleans hooted, almost spit upon, when he voted for the condemnation of his relative, others calculating if they should have time to go to dinner before they gave their verdict, while the women were picking cards with pins in order to count the votes; some of the deputies fallen asleep, and only waked up to give their sentence; Manuel, the Secretary, trying to falsify a few votes in favor of the unfortunate king, and in danger of being murdered for his pains in the passages; all this had the appearance rather of a hideous dream than of the reality. When Malesherbes went to carry the tidings to the king, he found him, with his head reclined on the table, in a musing posture; and he observed to him at his entering, "I have been for these two hours trying to recollect what I have ever done to iccur the ill-will of my subjects." The very endeavour showed goodnes of heart and a certain simplicity of character; but it would be long before one taught from his childhood to believe that he could do no wrong, would find just ground of offence in his behavior to his people. The execution of the sentence was fixed for the 21st of January, 1793. Louis mounted the fatal scaffold with firmness; after administering the last sacrament, his confessor adressed him, "Son of St. Louis! ascend into heaven!" He however manifested some repugnance to submit to his fate, and would have addressed the spectators, staggering to one side of the platform for that purpose, when the drums beat, and he was suddenly seized by the executioners, and underwent the sentence of his judges. It is said that the indecent haste and eagerness of these men to complete their task, arose from orders having been issued to the soldiers, in case of any attempt at a rescue, to fire at the scaffold, and that they were afraid of being themselves despatched if any alarm were given, or there were any symptoms of commotion among the crowd. One person tasted the blood, with a brutal exclamation, that it was "shockingly bitter;" the hair and pieces of the dress were sold by the attendants. No strong emotion was evinced at the moment; the place was like a fair; but a few days after, Paris, and those who had voted for the death of the monarch, began to feel serious and uneasy at what they had done. Louis XVI. had occupied his time while in prison, where his confinement was strict, chiefly in consoling his wife and sister, and instructing his son. He discovered neither impatience, regret nor resentment. The truth is, that great and trying situations raise the mind above itself, and take out the sting of personal suffering, by the importance of the reflections and consequence they suggest. He read much, and often reverted to the English history, where he found many examples of fallen monarchs, and one among them condemned, like himself, by the people. He was attended during the whole time, and in his last moments, by his old servant, Clary, who never left him. The names of those who are faithful in misfortune, are sacred in the page of history! The Queen followed her husband to the block, after an interval of almost a year. There were circumstances of a dastardly and cold-blooded barbarity attending the accusation against her. But the revolutionary spirit had then attained its highest virulence and fury.—She expressed her apprehension of being torn in pieces by the mob on her way to the scaffold, and was gravely assured by one of the gendarmes who accompanied her, that "she would reach it without any harm!" It is an affecting incident, that just before she expired she turned round her head to look back at the Tuilleries, and then laid her neck on the block.

From the Raleigh Register.

CARLTON--NUMBER XVI.

The fourth question to be answered was, Where ought a Railroad to be made? In replying to this, two objects of the first importance are to be specially consulted.—The first is to secure union; the second, that every inch of it as soon as finished shall be immediately useful and that its utility may grow with the extension of the work till the whole people shall enjoy its benefits: till all shall be released from the restrictions which now act as a perpetual embargo upon most of the productions of the country, and as an oppressive tax upon the few articles that bear transportation.

It has been shown that we are unprepared to engage in more than a single work. On one object, and on one alone should the efforts of the State be concentrated. This is essential to a cordial and persevering union. The moment a second is proposed and admitted, there is no end to the jealousies, the claims, and the distracted counsels that will rush upon us like a flood, and drown at once our strength and our prospects. This unity of plan is essential to the possibility of success. If our resources be divided, that moment they are incompetent.

Admit then that it must be single, where ought it to be? The answer obviously is, That it should be central. If it is to be done by a union of all the people, that cannot be a correct policy, which is vitally at variance with the plainest principle by which union is to be effected.—Would we hope for concord, not a feature of the measure that is to unite us, should be marked with partiality. It is a deformity which will grow more hideous and offensive, the more it is developed. Every act of a free people, to be wise, efficient, and happy, must emanate from a spirit of compromise, and in this spirit should it be sustained and conducted.—-Disagreements may occur, and must be expected. If we would make them weak and powerless, it must be demonstrable that their plans are iniquitous, and their complaints unreasonable. If the unreasonableness and iniquity be chargeable on us, in a conflict of counsels they will be heaped upon us, and we shall strive in vain to prevent them from sinking us to the bottom. If an undertaking may fail for want of union, when it originates in equitable and disinterested principles, can we rationally hope for success when its local prejudices and partial interests are written in conspicuous characters upon its front. If living in a part of the State, at a distance from a central line, it be an object dear to any of us, to obtain the privileges of internal improvement, by having thrown open to us an unobstructed market, let us be assured that the method of arriving speedily at the accomplishment of our wishes, is first to unite in a central work. Any place which has heretofore flourished as a seat of commerce, manufactures, or any species of business, will never be injured by a Railway through the middle of the State. If it prove the means of prosperity to the people, as it certainly will, that prosperity will be every where felt. The consequence will be that our people will cease to go in quest of settlements to the west. It will become a privilege to live in North Carolina, instead of looking to the fertility of western lands, and to the opportunities of market which western people enjoy. Let a Railway be constructed, and the current of emigration will be arrested, and an influx of inhabitants will instantly commence. The muscles, sinews, arteries, and veins of this skeleton will fill up. It will assume a bright and lustrous complexion, the sure tokens of internal energy and health. Our wild and fruitless forests will fall before the axe of an increasing and resuscitated population.—Our lands will be occupied by a vigorous, because a rewarded industry. Their value will be augmented. They will be fertilized under a better culture. Their owners will be cheered and nerved when they are now assured that they can send away every thing, at an expense which is as nothing, into the market of the world. The productions of the soil and of the mine will be inconceivably multiplied.—Capital will become abundant in the hands of multitudes, instead of being limited to a few sparsely scattered through the State. Manufactures will be established. Enterprize and invention will be stimulated into life and activity. In less than ten years we shall have realized the growth of sixty. Such a prosperity possesses the quality of being diffusible through the whole community. It is like oil spreading upon the water till it reaches the shores of the lake. It resembles the food that dispenses strength to the utmost extremities. To the people of Fayetteville, of Salisbury, and many of our southern counties, a Railway between those places is of the highest importance. It is not because of any real difficulty in making it, that it is not to be effected. Let them upon frank and disinterested principles coalesce with all the counties and all the people in the prosecution of a commercial thoroughfare through the middle of the State, and it will be a pledge to themselves of a speedy prosperity as yet unexampled and unconceived. Could we only have disclosed to us, by the first successes and the first fruits of such a work, the facility of its operations, and the lightness of the expense to every one personally, the difficulties now so staggering to us would be at an end. This discovery once made, as it would be by the experience of a single year, so important a Railway as that between Salisbury and Fayetteville would soon follow. It would be the certain result of private enterprize in two years, or at the utmost three, and with immense profit to the owners, though not a single cent were solicited or granted from the State. The distance of these places, as shortened by a Railway, is probably a hundred and ten miles, and half of this is along an elevated level, sending out the waters of the Pedee on the one side, and of Cape Fear on the other.

An impression of such consequences appears to have been made already upon the minds of some, and it has been strangely used as an objection, even against the first employment of Engineers, as though the evidences of advantage were likely to be so striking, that those who were unfriendly to internal improvement in this or any other way, were afraid to trust the people to themselves, when the advantages should be clearly and fully displayed before their eyes. If a survey and estimate once be made, say they, we shall be so intent upon Railroads that there will be no end to them. What is this but to acknowledge, that even in their own apprehension the benefits will be so manifest, that the people will see their highest interests in such an undertaking.

A man from palpable appearances upon his land, has reason to think that it contains large quantities of gold. Does he say to himself, I will shut my eyes to this? If his neighbour, who is of the same opinion recommends a trial, does he reply, No! by no means! I am resolved not to do it. Do not persuade me. I am uneasy enough about it already; and sometimes I cannot sleep; for somehow the impression is upon me that there is a great deal of gold all over my grounds. But if I once begin, and it really prove true, there will be no end to my digging.

Let it be our first object to secure a spirit of coalition for the true interest of our State. Let us seek after it upon sure and rational principles. Let us found it upon the basis of experience Let us look for it in an ingenuous and liberal admission of the plan whatever it may be, which comprehends the good of the whole, and in which discontent searches in vain for a proof of partial operation or selfish motives. Let no sensitive and surly spirit of resistance spring up, hunting after obstacles, and heaping them up against any measure which promises to combine the interest of the State and the common suffrage.—Let every morbid and sullen jealousy be expelled from our bosoms. Let it be replaced by enlightened counsels and a generous co-operation. When we look back at the past, must it not appear that we have stood aloof from one another, and kept at the distance where repulsion prevails. So long as this continues, North Carolina can never become a body of strength, compactness, and efficiency. What remains but to change this distance, and with a noble and generous purpose penetrate through these repulsive limits, till we shall feel the attractive charm of approximation and mutual confidence.

We have seen the importance of excluding the elements of division from our counsels, and of securing conciliation and harmony by adopting a single work with a central locality. But now it may be asked, are the circumstances such as to admit of this? Happily this can be answered unreservedly in the affirmative. The maritime town of Beaufort is centrally situated upon our coast. For healthiness none is superior to it. It is close upon the ocean, and yet is safe from its storms. Here is an excellent and spacious harbour, with an inlet directly accessible from sea for ships of three hundred tons. With all its circumstances it challenges comparison with any port on the whole American coast south of the Chesapeake. For detailed evidences of this, we refer to the fifth and eleventh numbers of this series, and to the printed reports on internal improvement. Newbern is another maritime town, centrally situated, forty miles above Beaufort by land and thirty-six by water, and thus on a line passing through the middle of the State. From an act of our last legislature, new and enlarged prospects are opening through Newbern. If a passage to sea through Ocracocke, can be deepened to ten or twelve feet, through the Sound, the importance of Newbern as a mart of trade to our upper country must be incalculably augmented. But let us remember that the expediency of directing a Railroad to Newbern, is wholly independent on the success or failure of this meritorious and honorable enterprise. By the Harlow Canal a communication is already realized between Beaufort and Newbern, and all that is necessary to expand this Canal, through its length of two or three miles, and lay it open to steam boats, if not larger vessels. Again, Raleigh, our metropolis, is centrally situated. This may be properly called the first landing place among the hills, after traversing the level space of a hundred miles from Newbern to our upper country. This whole line, as did the previous one between Beaufort and Newbern, passes centrally through that part of the State. A Railroad can be constructed here for less than two thousand seven hundred dollars a mile, according to an estimate already made, or certainly at not more than three thousand. By a contribution of 40 cents from every one who pays a personal tax, forty miles can be completed yearly, until in two years and a half, this distance is finished. Lastly, by setting out from Raleigh and continuing in a line directly west, or as nearly as may be by a practical survey, it pursues a course through the heart of the State, till it reaches the western extremity, its distance from Virginia and South Carolina being generally not more than fifty miles, while two thirds of the State, to the west of the capital, are within thirty-four miles of it, and one-third within seventeen.

It now appears that a work uniting the State in its execution, can scarcely take any other course than the one designated. Its locality is determined by a reference to every thing which is naturally comprehended.

One more circumstance needs our attention before we leave this part of our subject. At a former period when engaged in the improvement of our Rivers, and in opening Canals, we ultimately incurred disaster and loss, not only by dividing our strength among a multitude of works, but by commencing our operations in the interior parts of the State, and in some instances in the very neighbourhood of the mountains. The consequence was, that as soon as the funds were exhausted, which were allotted to these distant and scattered portions of our publick works, they were devoid of all value for want of connection with one another, and with any commercial mart. They stood as dispersed and mouldering monuments of our divided counsels, our excessive undertakings, and our indiscretion in commencing operations where they must necessarily lie useless, until the whole system should be completed. From past errors let us learn future wisdom. By beginning at a seaport, as soon as any part is finished it is useful. It instantly presents an experiment, to determine the practicability and the efficacy of the undertaking. A length of thirty-five or forty miles, which may be completed in one year, will give a value before unknown to every thing through the whole of that distance. But its influence will not be limited to that extent. It will be felt in a greater or less degree much further into the country. The insight it will give us into the manner of the work, its facilities, its difficulties, and its expense in practice, will impart precision to our operations, and inspire us with confidence. Do you ask, What if it should fail? This is impossible. Let us remember that it is let out to be constructed in portions by contract, upon conditions that ensure the result at the hands of every contractor and his securities.—It is as certain in its result as the opening of a common road, or the performance of any other work for which security is given. If there be room for any question, it is not whether the work will be done, but whether when finished, it will be valuable for almost annihilating expense upon transportation. To the latter of these inquiries it is presumed that the publick will ask no guaranty. If the work be done, they will be security for themselves, in regard to its utility.

Before a blow is struck, the whole line is surveyed by qualified engineers, who at the same time estimate the cost of every mile by an inspection of the ground, and set it down to be reported to the Legislature. The locality being marked out, the Legislative body appoints one or more agent for the State. Notice is published in the newspapers that on a selected day, portions of the work will be let out to contractors. Attendance is given. Substantial men undertake as much as they wish upon the conditions prescribed with ample security, and if these conditions be not fulfilled, the loss is upon themselves, and the State is secure. In this manner it is evident that there is no limit to the quantity of Road which may be completed in a year, if the funds be provided. And assurance is at the same time given of perfection both in the materials and workmanship, by the supervision of the agency, to whom upon proper terms the contractor is responsible.

It is manifest then that engaging in such a work, the State can proceed upon safe principles. It may continue as long as it shall think proper, and desist at pleasure. All that is finished must be the best in its kind. From its position, and its connection with a seaport town, it must be instantly applicable to use, and its utility must be extended in exact proportion to the extension of the work. By a small toll or mileage upon the part completed, aid may be given to that still to be added, until arriving among the hills, though it grows more expensive, it will be accelerated rather than retarded; and the rapidity of its progress will increase till its final consummation.

May 17, 1828. C.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, May 16.

The packet ship Chelsea, Capt. Barnes, arrived at this port this morning from London, and brought us our regular files of London Journals to the evening of the 18th ult. inclusive. The long talked of measure of the passage of the Pruth, appears now to be reduced to a certainty. The Courier of the 18th, in announcing the arrival of despatches from St. Petersburgh for Government and Prince Lieven, says, "The latter were said in the city to announce the passage of the Pruth. There has not been for weeks past any doubt that the Russians would cross the Pruth as soon as the weather permitted. Whether they cross ten days sooner or later can be of no moment. It is the passage of the Danube that will be of the most importance, and we still trust that the Emperor will pause before he takes this last step; the consequences of which are looked forward to with such anxiety by all those powers which are desirous of preserving the peace of Europe."

It appears also by the latest accounts from Constantinople (March 21,) and from Odessa (March 24,) that the preparations for war were going on with the same activity. The Swedish Ambassador, it is said, had been endeavouring in vain to bring the Sultan to his senses.

The French army has begun to evacuate Spain.

It is said that Ibrahim has set out to raze the fortifications of Patras, as he has done those of Tripolizza, and that he intends to raze, in the same way, all the other fortresses which are in his hands, after which he will take his departure, for Egypt. It is also stated that the squadron coming from Alexandria, had suffered much from a tempest, and that twelve ships had upset. Many others, which had taken refuge in the ports of the Morea, fell into the power of the Greeks, who have sent their crews to Candia. A Turkish frigate which would not attend to the injunctions (the nature of them is not mentioned) of the captain of the French frigate L'Armide, had been sunk after a battle which lasted two hours.

The Telegraph Coach, running between Sheffield and Chesterfield, in England, is stated to have taken fire early in the last month, by the friction of the wheels. The passengers, of which there were a great number, (with a good deal of luggage) are said to have escaped without injury, through the activity and attention of the coachman.

Mr. Nash, the architect, in his examination before the Coroner's Jury, on the late melancholy destruction of the Brunswick Theatre, was asked the following question:—"Which is the strongest material, weight for weight, wrought iron or wood?" To which he replied—"I have never made the experiment, and cannot say. I cannot say if wrought iron is stronger than wood, weight for weight. In roof building, I believe wrought iron weight for weight, would be weaker than wood. It would be quite impracticable to use a cast iron roof at all, weight for weight with wood."

New York, May 21.

The ship London, Capt. Brown, one of the union line between this port and Liverpool, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 20th ulto., bringing Liverpool dates of 19 and London to 18 April.

There was no political news. The cotton market as will be seen by our correspondent's letter, was very animated and had advanced, particularly American descriptions.

Liverpool, 19th April, 1828.

Our cotton market continues animated, and the business this week is again extensive. The sales amount to 20,350 bags by private, and 1530 bags by auction.

American descriptions continue to engross a large share of the demand, and Uplands, Orleans, and Tennessees have advanced about 1-8 per lb; Sea Islands have also improved considerably, a weighty business has been done in them by private, and those in the public sale yesterday, went with great spirit at an advance of a ½d per lb. on the fair and common qualities, and 1d on the finer ones; the better descriptions of stained have also advanced a ¼ a ½ per lb. and were taken with avidity, while the lower qualities were taken in for want of bidders. Speculators have taken about 7000 bags this week, consisting chiefly of American, (4000 Orleans) with a few Brazils; the import this week amounts to 28067 bags. There has been a spirited demand for cotton to-day, both from the trade and speculators, and the sales are estimated at 5000 bags, at the extreme prices of yesterday.

New York, May 22.

Latest from England.—By the packet ship Amethyst, from Liverpool, which arrived at Boston on the 19th inst., papers from that place have been received to the 21st ult.—We copy the following from the Boston Courier:

In relation to warlike movements, the papers abound with speculations, not only of the English editors, but also those of the continent. An article from Odessa, March 22 says, war has been declared against the Porte. The Courier remarks, that this does not allude to any fresh declaration, but to the reply which the St. Petersburgh Gazette, published to the Turkish manifesto. Transports were taking in provisions at Odessa for the Russian army, and they were said to be hired to proceed as far as Constantinople. The Courier suspects that the cargoes would not be found to be in a very good condition, if they are not to be touched till they reach the Turkish capital.

Under the date of Berlin, April 9, it is said that private letters from St. Petersburgh speak of the war with Turkey as close at hand, and that the people have received the news with the greatest joy.

An account from Warsaw, March 24, speaks with great rapture of the prospect that their "beloved Monarch" will pass through that city on his way to the army, and declares that he will receive the homage of the Polish nation. Letters from St. Petersburgh also announce that many persons of distinction will shortly arrive at Warsaw, and among them a great Monarch and a foreign statesman, whose presence will cause great surprise. The Grand Duke Constantine was then at Warsaw, but his head-quarters were at Dublin. The field equipage of the Emperor Nicholas had arrived in the environs of Brody.

London, April 18.

E. Lisbrow, Esq. Secretary of Embassy, and our Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburgh, arrived late last night.

Economy in Pens.—Among the thousand eccentricities that characterize genius, a parsimony on the part of many distinguished authors, in the use of the pen, "that mighty instrument of little men," has been frequently noted.—Pope's economy extended, as every one who has read his biography is aware, to the material on which he wrote as well as the instrument with which he indited the effusions of his mind; but in him it was a miserly spirit that pervaded all his conduct, and was observable in all his expenditures. The strange regard which some authors have acquired for a particular pen, insomuch as to complete whole folios with it, is entirely different from the stinted parsimony of Pope's miserly nature. A doggerel stanza, written in the original manuscript copy of Philemon Holland's translation of Pliny's Natural History, a large folio work, informs that the labor had been accomplished with a single pen:

> With one sole pen I writ this book,
> Made of a grey goose quill,
> A pen it was when it I took,
> A pen I leave it still.

Another instance, on the part of a voluminous author, of attachment to "a grey goose-quill," is that of Dr. Warton, who declares that he wrote his "Ecclesiastical History," 2 vols. folio, and "Dissertations on the Common Prayer," also in folio, with one and the same pen, which had been used before he began. The pen of Leo Allatius, however, is the most wonderful pen of which any historical record has been preserved. It is related that with the help of this single auxiliary, that author wrote Greek during a period of forty years, and that finally, when in the midst of its usefulness, and scarcely worn by the service it had done, it was unfortunately lost, that old Allatius was so grieved as scarcely to be able to refrain from shedding tears.

N. Y. Merchant's Telegraph.

Military Spirit.—General Fawcett once asked an Irishman if he would fight for a foreign crown; "aye," replied the Emeralder, "or for half a crown either."

THE TARIFF LAW.

An Act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on Imports.

Be it enacted, &c. That, from and after the first day of September, 1828, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the following duties; that is to say:

First. On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured, in whole or in part, by rolling, one cent per pound.

Second. On bar and bolt iron, made wholly, or in part, by rolling, thirty-seven dollars per ton: *Provided,* That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other form, less finished than iron in bars or bolts, except pigs or cast iron, shall be rated as rolled iron in bars or bolts, and pay a duty accordingly.

Third. On iron, in pigs, sixty-two and one-half cents per 112 pounds.

Fourth. On iron or steel wire, not exceeding number fourteen, six cents per pound, and over number 14, ten cents per pound.

Fifth. On round iron, or braziers' rods, of three-sixteenths to eight-sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive; and on iron in nail or spike rods, slit or rolled; and on iron in sheets, and hoop iron; and on iron slit or rolled for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, three and one half cents per pound.

Sixth. On axes, adzes, drawing knives, cutting knives, sickles, or reaping hooks, scythes, spades, shovels, squares, of iron or steel, bridle bits of all descriptions, steelyards and scale beams, socket chisels, vices, and screws of iron, for wood, called wood screws, ten per cent. ad valorem, in addition to the present rates of duty.

Seventh. On steel, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred and twelve pounds.

Eighth. On lead, in pigs, bars, or sheets, three cents per pound; on leaden shot, four cents per pound; on red or white lead, dry or ground in oil, five cents per pound; on litharge, orange mineral, lead manufactured into pipes, and sugar of lead, five cents per pound.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the 30th day of June, 1828, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, in lieu of those now imposed by law:

First. On wool unmanufactured, four cents per pound; and, also, in addition thereto, forty per cent. ad valorem, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; from which time, an additional ad valorem duty of five per cent. shall be imposed, annually, until the whole of said ad valorem duty shall amount to fifty per cent. And all wool imported on the skin, shall be estimated as to weight and value, and shall pay the same rate of duty as other imported wool.

Second. On manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, (except carpetings, blankets, worsted stuff goods, bombazines, hosiery, mits, gloves, caps, and bindings,) the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed fifty cents the square yard, shall be deemed to have cost fifty cents the square yard, and be charged thereon with a duty of forty per centum ad valorem, until the thirtieth day of June, 1829, and from that time, a duty of forty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided,* That, on all manufactures of wool, except flannels and baizes, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed thirty-three and one-third cents per square yard, shall pay fourteen cents per square yard.

Third. On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed fifty cents the square yard, and shall not exceed one dollar the square yard, shall be deemed to have cost one dollar the square yard, and be charged thereon with a duty of forty per centum ad valorem, until the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and from that time a duty of forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Fourth. On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed one dollar the square yard, and shall not exceed two dollars and fifty cents the square yard, shall be deemed to have cost two dollars and fifty cents the square yard, and be charged with a duty thereon of forty per centum ad valorem, until the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and from that time a duty of forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Fifth. All manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed two dollars and fifty cents the square yard, and shall not exceed four dollars the square yard, shall be deemed to have cost, at the place whence imported, four dollars the square yard, and a duty of forty per cent. ad valorem shall be levied, collected, and paid, on such valuation, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and from that time a duty of forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Sixth. On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual valuation of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed four dollars the square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of forty-five per cent. ad valorem, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and from that time, a duty of fifty per centum ad valorem.

Seventh. On woollen blankets, hosiery, mits, gloves, and bindings, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. On clothing ready made, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Eighth. On Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton carpets and carpetings, seventy cents per square yard. On all Venetian and ingrain carpets or carpeting, forty cents per square yard. On all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton, or parts of either, thirty-two cents per square yard. On all patent printed or painted floor cloths, fifty cents per square yard. On oil cloth, other than that usually denominated patent floor cloth, twenty-five cents per square yard. On furniture oil cloth, fifteen cents per square yard. On floor matting, made of flags or other materials, fifteen cents per square yard.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the following articles, in lieu of the duty now imposed by law:

First. On unmanufactured hemp, forty-five dollars per ton, until the 30th day of June, 1829, from which time, five dollars per ton in addition, per annum, until the duty shall amount to sixty dollars per ton. On cotton bagging, four and a half cents per square yard, until the 30th day of June, 1829, and afterwards, a duty of five cents per square yard.

Second. On unmanufactured flax, thirty-five dollars per ton, until the 30th day of June, 1829, from which time, an additional duty of five dollars per ton, per annum, until the duty shall amount to sixty dollars pr. ton.

Third. On sail duck, nine cents the square yard; and, in addition thereto, one half cent yearly, until the same shall amount to twelve and a half cents the square yard.

Fourth. On molasses, ten cents pr. gallon.

Fifth. On all imported distilled spirits, fifteen cents per gallon, in addition to the duty now imposed by law.

Sixth. On all manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem; the additional duty of five per centum to take effect from and after the thirtieth day of June, 1829; and on all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, twenty per centum ad valorem.

On indigo, an additional duty of five cents the pound from the 30th day of June, 1829, until the 30th day of June, 1830, and from that time an additional duty of ten cents each year, until the whole duty shall amount to fifty cents per pound.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, no drawback of duty shall be allowed on the exportation of any spirit, distilled in the United States, from molasses; no drawback shall be allowed on any quantity of sail-duck, less than fifty bolts, exported in one ship or vessel, at any one time.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, on window glass, of the sizes above ten inches by fifteen inches, five dollars for one hundred square feet: *Provided,* That all window glass imported in plates or sheets, uncut, shall be chargeable with the same rate of duty. On vials and bottles, not exceeding the capacity of six ounces each, one dollar and seventy-five cents per groce.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, on all imported roofing slates, not exceeding twelve inches in length, by six inches in width, four dollars per ton; on all such slates exceeding twelve, and not exceeding fourteen inches in length, five dollars per ton; on all slates exceeding fourteen, and not exceeding sixteen inches in length, six dollars per ton; on all slates exceeding sixteen inches, and not exceeding eighteen inches in length, seven dollars per ton; on all slates exceeding eighteen, and not exceeding twenty inches in length, eight dollars per ton; on slates exceeding twenty inches, and not exceeding twenty-four inches in length, nine dollars per ton; and on all slates exceeding twenty-four inches in length, ten dollars per ton. And that, in lieu of the present duties, there be levied, collected and paid, a duty of thirty-three and a third per centum ad valorem, on all imported ciphering slates.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all cotton cloths whatsoever, or cloths of which cotton shall be a component material, excepting nankeens, imported direct from China, the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per cent. if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond it, and of ten per cent. if imported from any other place, shall be less than thirty-five cents the square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost thirty-five cents the square yard, and charged with duty accordingly.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That, in all cases where the duty which now is, or hereafter may be, imposed, on any goods, wares, or merchandises, imported into the U. States, shall, by law, be regulated by, or be directed to be estimated or levied upon the value of the square yard, or of any other quantity or parcel thereof; and in all cases where there is or shall be imposed any ad valorem rate of duty on any goods, wares, or merchandises, imported into the U. States, it shall be the duty of the Collector within whose district the same shall be imported or entered, to cause the actual value thereof, at the time purchased, and place from which the same shall have been imported into the United States, to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual value of them, as the case may require: And it shall, in every such case, be the duty of the appraisers of the U. States, and of every of them, and of every other person who shall act as such appraiser, by all the reasonable ways and means in his or their power, to ascertain, estimate, and appraise, the true and actual value, any invoice or affidavit thereto, to the contrary notwithstanding, of the said goods, wares, and merchandize, at the time purchased, and place from whence the same shall have been imported into the U. States, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual value of every of as the case may require; and all such wares, and merchandises, being manufac of wool, or whereof wool shall be a com nent part, which shall be imported into United States in an unfinished condition in every such appraisal, be taken, dee and estimated, by the said appraisers every of them, and every person who act as such appraiser, to have been, at time purchased, and place from whence same were imported into the United S of as great actual value as if the same been entirely finished. And to the valu the said goods, wares, and merchandise ascertained, there shall, in all cases w the same are or shall be charged with a valorem duty, be added all charges, ex insurance, and also twenty per centum o said actual value and charges, if impo from the Cape of Good Hope, or any p beyond the same, or from beyond Cape G or ten per centum if from any other plac country: and the said ad valorem rates of ty shall be estimated on such aggregate mount, any thing in any act to the cont notwithstanding: *Provided,* That, in all ses where any goods, wares, or merchand subject to ad valorem duty, or whereon duty is, or shall be by law regulated by be directed to be estimated or levied u the value of the square yard, or any ot quantity or parcel thereof, shall have b imported into the United States from a co try other than that in which the same w manufactured or produced, the apprais shall value the same at the current va thereof, at the time of purchase before s last exportation to the United States, in country where the same may have been o ginally manufactured or produced.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That, all cases where the actual value to be appra ed, estimated, and ascertained, as hereb fore stated, of any goods, wares, or merch dize, imported into the United States, a subject to any ad valorem duty, or where the duty is regulated by, or directed to imposed or levied on, the value of the squ yard, or other parcel or quantity there shall, by ten per centum, exceed the invo value thereof, in addition to the duty impo by law, on the same, if they had been invo ed at their real value, as aforesaid, there sh be levied and collected on the same goods wares, and merchandize, fifty per centum o the duties so imposed on the same goods wares, and merchandize, when fairly invo ed: *Provided, always,* That nothing in th section contained shall be construed to im pose the said last mentioned duty of fifty pe centum, for a variance between the bona fide invoice of goods produced in the manne specified in the proviso to the eighth sectio of this act, and the current value of the said merchandize in the country where the same may have been originally manufactured o produced: *And, further,* That the penalty of fifty per centum, imposed by the thirteenth section of the act, entitled "An act supple mentary to, and to amend the act, entitled 'An act to regulate the collection of duties o imports and tonnage, passed the second da of March, 1799, and for other purposes,' approved March first, 1823, shall not be deemed to apply or attach to any goods, wares, or merchandize, which shall be subject to the additional duty of fifty per centum, as aforesaid, imposed by this section of this act.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, from time to time, to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, as the President of the United States shall think proper, to secure a just, faithful and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares, and merchandize, as aforesaid, imported into the United States, and just and proper entries of such actual value thereof, and of the square yards, parcels, or other quantities thereof, as the case may require, and of such actual value of every of them: And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report all such rules and regulations, with the reasons therefor, to the then next Session of Congress.

Approved,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Striking instance of integrity.—About six years ago, a merchant became bankrupt. A statement of his affairs being laid before his creditors, showed that the effects would yield 12s. in the pound, which was ultimately realized, and paid to all concerned. In 1823, the gentleman left Leith for Van Dieman's Land, where he was more successful than he had been in this country. A gentleman in this place lately received a letter from him, inclosing bills sufficient to pay the old deficit of 8s. in the pound, with interest from the time of his failure, besides an additional sum of 80l. to pay any contingent expenses that may have arisen. What makes this the more praiseworthy is, the fact that he receivad a full and free discharge before leaving this country. It is in contemplation to present him with a piece of silver plate, to show that, if the debtor has been honest, the creditors have been grateful.—*Scotsman.*

Intrepidity.—An instance of heroism has been mentioned to us, which deserves to be made public. On Sunday last, a child fell through the old bridge in this village, a few rods south of the falls of the Gennessee. Its cries attracted the attention of a person named Peter Keyser, who immediately plunged into the river—followed the child, rapidly drifting towards the falls—and, at the imminent risk of his own life, preserved the object of his pursuit! The high water, the rapidity of the stream, and proximity of a fall of 97 feet perpendicular, will enable those acquainted with the locality, to form a pretty accurate idea of the noble daring of the intrepid man. A more perilous act can scarcely be conceived.—*Rochester Adver.*

Printing neatly executed,

From the New York Statesman.

ute to the Memory of Clinton.—By par- r request, we have obtained for publi- a copy of the subjoined letter of con- e from General Lafayette, addressed arles A. Clinton, Esq. of this city. Its ts will be found peculiarly interesting readers, as expressing in unaffected ge the lamentation and eulogy of one ious man upon the death of another. arm, the generous, and sympathetic s of Lafayette breathe in every line; e tribute of respect to the memory of end is not less creditable to the writer the statesman whose loss he de- It is worthy of remark, that the seal letter bears the impress of a minia- keness of Washington, thus associat- idea three of the greatest benefactors country:

Paris, March 30, 1828.

Dear Sir: Your particular and friendly atten- me, make you the natural organ of the me- and affectionate feelings, which I wish to be d to the family of your lamented Father. I he mournful and unexpected event, as an im- ss to the public, and a great personal cause to me. Bound, as I was, to the memory of beloved Revolutionary companions, your ther and grand-uncle, I had found a peculiar tion in the eminent talents and services of n and nephew, in his kind and liberal corres- e, until personal and grateful acquaintance ressed me with all the feelings of a more in- riendship. I beg you to be to your afflicted e interpreter of my deep sympathies, and ve me forever, your most sincere friend,

LAFAYETTE.

CLINTON.

My son and Le Vasseur beg to be mournful- mbered.

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ida.—The Tallahassee "*Advocate*" of inst. gives an agreeable account of reasing prosperity of Florida. "The ects of coming crops are very flatter- Corn and provisions indeed are very owing "to the immense number of ngry mouths," and "the long con- drought of the last season and the f winter throughout the bacon coun- "Strangers are still coming in, and more and more in demand." "We o doubt there is yet as good land to *red*, as has been *sold*, though not in tracts." The Advocate states the the Northern reserve adjoining Tal- e provided for by the last Legislative l. The quantity sold was only 160 n the wild woods—and the amount s was $19,691. A number of new are rising in Tallahassee, and many are contracted for—the new build- f good and substantial materials and in a workmanlike manner.

From the N. Y. Enquirer.

of Dress, &c.—Spring has a mighty e over buds and *belles*. Look at the f New Jersey or Long Island. How they begin to dress themselves in yest native hues. We hate sentiment, gs exclusively to blue stockings, o- e much more could be said of fields es and fine scenery.—But the *belles* dway—how delightful they look in sent month. *Their style of dress is* l beyond all former example. A- age ago (that is two long years,) nces shrunk into the narrowest di- ns. A complete reaction has now lace. They have swelled to an as- g longitude. From the level of the ing little foot they rise upwards to easurable altitude. But the great ement or *disimprovement* of the pre- r, however, is the head dress. On tion of the female creation, genius, n, extravagance and eccentricity, hausted themselves. We pronounce, hesitation, that the female dress, mini eighteen hundred and twenty- nd one half, is the *chef d'ouvre* of ur, eccentricity elegance and effect. odigiously fine—even approaching finess. We talk of walking dresses

adies of Broadway appear also to sumed a perfectly novel style of . This is the age of steam boats. s not travelled in one of these splen- hines? Who has not felt the pecu- f their movement through the wa- he style of walking in Broadway semblance to the steam boat tread. alternate movement of the right and ulder—the line of motion rising icularly from the nadir to the sur- he earth, and thence to the zenith. no place on this continent half so g as Broadway is, in a summer's , when the dust is laid, the sky d the sun shaded with a handful of Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia— ht not to be named in the same Even the splendid capital, with d avenues, adorned with poplars ousand hacks and grinning black ought not to be compared to Broad- he beauties of Washington during season, are generally a couple of hind New York in the style of their t is only in this latitude, where can novelty, splendour, taste, fashion rmity, united. But the bonnet— almost forgot the bonnet. They Navarinos, French cottage, gip- every other popular name that can d into the service. And then their position is singular. They are on the very top of the head. They a level with the earth, but form n of fifteen degrees. And then adth—so great is their dimension ng arm and arm is impossible hionable.

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erdly suspected that Mr. Clay is uit the Cabinet, for the purpose of g a crusade to "every state, town, t," to implore every man to vote President, and not for Gen. Jack- nds that without some such mea- people have no idea of following of safe precedents," of which, with licacy, he told them in 1825.

We are pleased to hear, that upwards of $20,000 have been subscribed to the stock of the Ocracocke Navigation Company; and that a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at Washington on the first Monday of next month, for the purpose of organising the Company.

As soon as a fit season shall arrive, the Engineer of the State will make a survey of the Inlet, as directed by the act for incorporating the Company.—*Raleigh Register.*

Jefferson's Life and Writings.—Mr. *Thomas J. Randolph*, the grandson of Mr. Jefferson, has issued a Prospectus for the publication of "*The Life and Writings of Thomas Jefferson.*" It is to be elegantly printed and ornamented with the best engraved likeness of the author, and a fac simile of the *original* draft of the Declaration of Independence, with the amendments and additions of the Committee, *in the hand writing of each.* It will be comprised in 4 vols. 8vo. of about 500 pages each. Price $10 in boards, with cloth backs.—This work must be interesting from the variety of new facts which it contains, the just opinions it expresses, and the peculiarly clear and vigorous style of the illustrious author.

Deported Slaves.—The Board of Commissioners under the Ghent Treaty, and subsequent Conventions concerning Deported Slaves, is still in session in this city. It is expected, we learn, that they will adjudicate, during this term, all the cases which have been submitted to their determination. They will meet again, at some subsequent period and finally act on all the claims. There are, we understand, a number of claims on the definitive list, which have not been docketed, and which, at the next term, will be wholly excluded, unless previously attended to. We learn that a great many deported slaves have been lost to the owners by the failure to have them placed on the definitive list.

The average value *allowed* for each slave deported, is as follows:

From Louisiana - - - - - -	$580
Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama	390
Virginia, Maryland, and all other States	280

These sums being awarded for each slave *allowed*, the owners have received, or are entitled now to receive, 75 per cent. of that amount. The residue of 25 per cent. will be paid upon winding up the business, or apportioned, if the fund should prove inadequate to pay the whole.

Achille Murat.—In the *Florida Advocate*, we notice an advertisement by Achille Murat, (son of the late King of Naples) as a Counsellor at Law, wherein it is said he will practice in all the Courts of the Territory. This is a good lesson to us as republicans.

The press in the United States is free enough in its strictures: but some of the London papers carry the liberty of printing still farther. We have now before us several Nos. of "The Age" printed in London every Sunday morning. What does the reader think of such paragraphs as this?

"At the Dutchess of St. Alban's party, the other day, Lady Guilford remarked to the Duke, that "she was happy to see the Dutchess in such a flow of spirits." "That's nothing uncommon," replied Dukey, "she's always *full of spirits!*" "And her *spirits* are so good, so excellent!" said Lady G.— "And so they ought to be," retorted the Duke sullenly; "I give the best price for them—thirty-six shillings a gallon, at the least."

Such coarse personalities are scattered through a paper, which bears as its motto, "the very age and body of the time?"

Rich. Compiler.

Singular Rencontre.—The United States Gazette makes mention of a novel and strange collision, which took place on Monday afternoon, in Philadelphia. A vessel under full sail ran foul of a hackney coach, which was travelling at a lawful speed. The harness had the worst of the rencontre, and one of the horses was slightly bruised. A grave question occurs, whether the Admiralty Courts can bring the hack into their jurisdiction, or whether the Mayor will take cognisance of the conduct of the vessel. The manner of the accident is stated to be as follows: the coach was moving on the steam boat wharf, and a sloop made a misstay, and came in nearer than was designed.

The Black Book.—Morgan, bookseller, Franklin Square, has been appointed by Mrs. Royall, sole agent for the sale of the Black Book, and has just received a few copies. We shall make some dry extracts from it; in the mean while we earnestly recommend the lovers of "flash, frolic and fun," as Bob Logic calls it, to buy the book.

Noah.

Pathetic.—One of the "coffin handbills" was shown to an old lady in Ohio. She lifted up both her hands, and exclaimed with great pathos, "*dear me! how monstrous molk folly.*" It is rumoured that the "Pink," the first time he saw one of them, had to taste champaign and recruit his spirits.

Noah.

Coincidences of the same dates.—Cromwell was born on the same day Queen Elizabeth died. Sully and Henry IV. came into the world on the same day; and Cervantes and Shakspeare died at the same time.

London Weekly Review.

Do not consider any vice as trivial, and therefore practice it: do not consider any virtue as unimportant and therefore neglect it.

Forming resentments with mankind may be called "planting misery:" putting aside virtuous deeds, may be called robbing one's self.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 29, 1828.

Episcopal Convention.—A friend has favored us with the following notice of this interesting assembly of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State:

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which commenced its session in St. John's Church on Thursday last, adjourned sine die on Monday at 2 o'clock P. M. There were present the Rt. Rev. Bishop of the Diocess, and seven other Ministers, four being absent. Ten churches were represented by eighteen lay delegates.

During the sitting of this Convention, much business that was highly interesting to the friends of the Church appeared by the several reports and documents which came before them. And it is evident, that though the present pecuniary pressure is, in some measure extending its effects to the injury of the cause of God, yet the promise is still fulfilled to the Church, that "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it." From the truly interesting Journal of the Bishop, we learned that four Churches had been consecrated, three of which are new; and four persons admitted to holy orders, since the sitting of the last Convention. And more especially were we struck by the solemn and impressive manner in which that zealous and indefatigable prelate warned the members of the Church committed to his charge of the inconsistency and absurdity of professing themselves the servants of Christ, and yet yielding to the slavery of worldly follies and amusements. Not less impressive and affecting was the charge which he delivered to the Convention at its close. And if the benefits of ministerial labour could be estimated by the fidelity with which it is performed, we should believe that the truths of the gospel so ably and zealously set forth by Bishop Ravenscroft and his clergy during the Convention, will produce much spiritual good to those who heard them.

On Sunday Mr. John H. Norment, formerly of this place, was admitted to the holy order of Deacons; and it is understood is shortly to go forth as Missionary to a promising part of the vineyard, which is at present destitute of the worship and ordinances of the Episcopal Church. We bid him God speed. And hope to see others soon following his steps to proclaim the joyful tidings of salvation to perishing men.

The next Convention of this Diocess will sit in Salisbury on the Saturday after the third Monday in May, 1829.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Hale: Probably the citizens of this place are not aware that the "National Anniversary" is but a few weeks distant. Are we not generally very dilatory in making preparations for this Festival? We would therefore suggest the propriety of calling a meeting as soon as possible, for the purpose of entering into arrangements for the occasion.

[illegible]

May 29.

The author of the above communication is probably not aware that the town meeting for making arrangements was not held last year until the second week in June. We have no doubt that it will be attended to in due time by the Magistrate of Police.

To the Editor, from a friend and subscriber in Robeson County.

Mr. HALE:—In your paper of the 22d, I see some "drops of comfort for the Adams men." Please say in your next paper, that the voice of Capt. Benjamin Lee's company, of Robeson county, was taken at his last muster, the result of which was, 85 for Jackson, *one* for Adams.

The vote of Capt. Joseph Lee's company, at his last muster, was, 85 for Jackson, *two* for Adams.

Mr. Culpeper has lost ground in this end of Robeson, by his great exertions to injure the character of Gen. Jackson.

Governor Iredell, and Gen. Jones, Gen. McKay, and Colonel Joyner, composing the Board for Internal Improvement, arrived in town last night, from Raleigh.

The Post-Office.—In the management of this important and extended branch of our Government, the present Postmaster General has displayed more intelligence and energy than any other officer of the Government.—He has done his duty fearlessly, honestly, and efficiently. He is a man of action, and not of words, as the improvements we see almost daily in the transmission and extended diffusion of the mail, and increased income of the department, testifies. At present we have to notice three new arrangements in which the people of this place are interested. The first is, the establishment of a fourth mail per week between this place and Wilmington, to leave here on each Sunday morning and arrive in Wilmington, via Beatty's Bridge, &c. on the evening of the same day. This mail, which went into operation on Sunday last, carries the Northern and Southern mails which arrive here on Friday and Saturday nights. Returning, it leaves Wilmington on Monday morning, and arrives here the same evening.

The second improvement is, the saving of one day in the transmission of the mail between this place and Washington City. This, when carried into operation, as it soon is to be, will be of much importance to the commercial communities of this place, Charleston and the other towns on the route.

And lastly, by the alterations ordered on the route from Fort Mitchell, to Washington City, via Milledgeville, Augusta, Columbia, Fayetteville, Raleigh, Petersburg, &c., two entire days will be gained between the two places. The New Orleans mail is carried on this route.

The Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina have determined not to declare a dividend from the profits of the present half year, and "to circumscribe the extent of their business, by calling in gradually a portion of their outstanding debt—by declining, for the present, to make any new loans on accommodation paper, and thus curtail the amount of their notes in circulation."

This policy, we have no doubt, will be highly approved of by the stockholders and friends of the Institution, as its tendency, though temporarily inconvenient to them, will be to place the Bank in better credit than it has been for a year or two past, both at home and abroad, and eventually to enable it to redeem its paper when called upon.

Congress.—In our next we shall probably publish a list of the acts of the session which terminated on Monday last. They will probably be numerous, many bills having been acted upon within the few last days of the session, notwithstanding which, it is expected there will be more unfinished business than was ever before left.

In the case of Russel Jarvis, on the 23d inst.

Mr. McDuffie gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move the consideration of the resolution reported by him from the Select Committee on the subject of an assault committed by Russel Jarvis on the person of the President's private Secretary.

Whereupon, Mr. Gorham gave notice that he should move, by way of amendment to that report, the following:

Resolved, That Russel Jarvis, having been guilty of a breach of the privileges of this House, the Speaker do forthwith issue his warrant, directed to the Sergeant at Arms, to take said Jarvis into custody, and bring him to the bar of the House, and that said Jarvis be there reprimanded by the Speaker for said offence, and be then discharged.

Resolved, That the Speaker be requested to withhold from said Jarvis, during this and the next session of Congress, the courtesy usually extended to Editors of Newspapers, of an admission to the floor of this House.

This gave rise to an animated discussion, which resulted in ordering Mr. Gorham's resolutions to be printed, after the House had refused, by a very large majority, to lay them the table.

In the Senate, the bill to abolish the office of Major General of the Army, was lost by the casting vote of the President pro tem.

James Barbour, of Virginia, (now Secretary of War) has been appointed, by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Minister to Great Britain.

The appointment of Mr. Barbour as Minister to England, is one that cannot give satisfaction. The many and important interests which are committed to his charge, would seem to have called for the selection of a man of more talents than one who has been dubbed, (as most persons think very happily) the Earl of Empty Barrels. The first talents of the country ought to have been selected for the station.

It is gravely asked, whether this appointment will have the effect to conciliate Virginia. We suspect not, as Mr. Barbour is not believed to be at all popular in his native State.

It is said that Gen. Peter B. Porter of New York, has been appointed Secretary of War, in place of Mr. Barbour.

Also, that Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, of Ohio, has been appointed Minister to Colombia.

The House of Representatives at Washington is now huddling business. Nine-tenths of a session are consumed in drawling;—the remainder resembles the final race of school boys, who have loitered at a distance until the bell has begun to toll.—*Nat. Gazette.*

MARRIED,

In this town, on the evening of the 24th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Wiley, EDWARD J. HALE, Editor of this paper, to Miss SARAH JANE, eldest daughter of Carlton Walker, Esq., of Rocky Point, New Hanover county.

On the 10th inst. in Decatur County, Georgia, Mr. CHARLES M. SEAWELL of this place, to Miss MARIA COLLIER.

In Lumberton, on Wednesday last, by Lewis Barge, Esq. Mr. ARCHIBALD DOUGLASS, of this town, to Miss ELIZA F. MOORE, daughter of Charles Moore, Esq. of Lumberton.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $10 a 10 25; Bagging, yard, 20 a 22½. Bacon 6 a 8. Candles, mould, 16. Coffee, 14 a 16½. Corn, 50 a 55. Flour, $4 a 4 25; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 75. Lard, 7 a 7½; Lead, 8 50 a 9. Shot, pr bag, 2 50. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 35 a 35. Nails, cut, 9; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9½. prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liver. 75. T. Island, 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 2 50 a 2 75. Ap. Brandy 36 a 40. Whiskey, 25 a 30. Wheat 70 a 75.

☞Cotton in demand.—Corn scarce.

U. S. Bank Notes 6½ a 7 pr. ct. premium.

Lime and Nails.

42 Casks Stone LIME.
40 kegs cut NAILS,
For sale.
WHITEHEAD & FULLER.
May 29, 1828. 73tf.

$20 Reward.

LOST, by a Gentleman travelling to the North several weeks since, either in this place, or between here and Mrs. Barclay's, on the road to Raleigh, a small pocket Wallet, containing about $80, of which about 60 was in U. S. Bank Notes. Any information by which it may be recovered, will be thankfully received, and the above reward will be paid for its delivery to the Subscriber at the Lafayette Hotel. WM. TRACY.

Fayetteville, May 29.

The Amaranth, and Ladies' Literary Companion.

THOSE who are willing to subscribe for the above publication, are requested to leave their names at either of the Printing Offices, or at the Post Office, as soon as convenient. My terms are, $1 50 only, payable in advance. Should I meet with sufficient encouragement, my paper shall appear with a beautiful engraved title, and a cover; and nothing shall be wanted on my part, to render it useful and entertaining. WM. POTTER.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1828. 73-1w.

OLYMPIC PAVILLION,

In the rear of the Lafayette Hotel, for a few nights only. Performance every evening during their short stay, and will be varied each evening.

MR. VILALLAVE,

The Celebrated Spanish Rope Dancer,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has arrived with his Family from Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, and other cities in the Union, where he has met with unrivalled approbation and applause, and intends giving for a few nights only, previous to his departure for the North, a grand display of performances, consisting of

Tight Rope Dancing, &c. &c.

Conductor of the performance, Mr. Welsh, formerly of the Washington Circus. The nights of performance this week are FRIDAY, the 30th, and SATURDAY, the 31st of May.

ACT 1st.—The Performance will commence with

Grand Dances on the Tight Rope.

By Master Vilallave: He will go through a variety of steps for a child of his age. Miss Vilallave will surprise the audience with her performance on the Tight Rope. Madame Vilallave will dance a Hornpipe on the Tight Rope, followed by a Fancy Dance. Mr. Vilallave will perform the Grotesque Dance without touching the Rope with his feet; and taking the Chinese, standing on his shoulders, he will dance and perform Feats never accomplished by any but himself. The Chinese *in the character of CLOWN*, who will go through many curious tricks, for the amusement of the audience. He will also perform on the Rope. Mrs. Vilallave will Dance on the Tight Rope, *without a Balance Pole*, and wave two American flags in her hand. Mr. Vilallave will Dance a Waltz, without the Balance Pole, and perform the elegant Feats of the Hoop, with many other Feats.

LA GAVOTTE DANCE,

By Master and Miss Vilallave.

FEATS OF AGILITY.

By Mr. Vilallave, the Clown, Master and Miss Vilallave, over chairs, tables, &c. Mr. Vilallave will Dance on the Ladder, and keep time with the Orchestra. He will ascend to the top of the Ladder and descend to the bottom, without its being supported. The Chinese will take a Collation, standing on his head on a Candlestick, three feet high, placed before a table, serving himself without assistance.

The whole to conclude with

CHINESE FIRE WORKS.

Consisting of the following views, viz:—1st. View of a Temple in Rome. 2nd The Falls in the Garden of Versailles, near Paris. 3d. The Fountain of Plenty. 4th. The Temple of Venus. 5th. The Palace of the King of Poalonia. 6th. The Fountain of the Muses. 7th. Garden of Armania. 8th. Jupiter. 9th. Empress Maria Louisa. 10th. Emperor Napoleon. An elegant Transparent View of the Immortal WASHINGTON.

Mr. *VILALLAVE* respectfully informs the public that he has erected at this place a Pavillion and covered it with canvass, so as to make it comfortable for their reception. The seats are covered with carpet for the comfort of the Ladies who may honor him with their company.

☞Price of admission 50 cents, children under 12 years of age half price, coloured people 25 cents.—Tickets to be had at the Bar of the Lafayette Hotel, during days and in the evening. Doors open at 7 and performance to commence at 8 o'clock. No smoking allowed in the Pavillion.—No money received at the door.

Fayetteville, May 29, 1828.

Important

To those afflicted with Indigestion.

THE celebrated *ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR.* The celebrity this Medicine has gained in the permanent cure of many of our most respectable citizens, gives it the first rank and entitles it to the confidence of all persons afflicted with indigestion or debility of the stomach, such as

Loss of appetite,
Pain in the pit of the Stomach,
Costiveness,
Flatulency and moving, of wind in the bowels,
Sickness of the stomach,
Belching up sour water from the stomach,
Dizziness of the head,
Lowness of spirit,
Palpitation of the heart,

With general weakness of the whole body.—The basis of this Elixir is vegetable, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour taste the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

The genuine article may be found in the following stores and no others, in this city:

By Dr. C. L. Smith, corner of Allen and Division streets, principal agent, where a liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

☞We, the undersigned, having been afflicted for some time with indigestion and weakness of the stomach, for which we have taken the Anti Dyspeptic Elixir, which has given us complete relief, we feel it our duty to recommend this excellent medicine to all those who are afflicted in like manner.

JOB FURMAN, No. 17, Jefferson street.
THOS. LYON, Lumber Merchant.
JACOB SHARP, No. 1, Hester street.
ENOCH DEAN, 14, Bowery.

For sale by the Subscriber, Agent for the Proprietor, at $1 50 per bottle, the New York price.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Agent.*

Fayetteville, May 1828. 73-eow7t.

Lottery Tickets.

THOSE persons who ordered Tickets in the

Maryland State Lottery,

Drawn yesterday!

are informed that they are received, and ready for delivery, price 4 dollars—Shares in proportion.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

Eight Thousand Dollars.

SCHEME:

1 prize	of 8,000 Dolls. is	8,000 Dolls.
1 prize	of 2,000 Dolls. is	2,000 Dolls.
1 prize	of 1,000 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
2 prizes	of 500 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
10 prizes	of 100 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
10 prizes	of 50 Dolls. is	500 Dolls.
100 prizes	of 10 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
100 prizes	of 5 Dolls. is	500 Dolls.
5000 prizes	of 3 Dolls. is	15,000 Dolls.
5225 prizes,	amounting to	30,000 Dolls.

This Scheme contains only 10,000 tickets, and is arranged on the

Odd and Even System,

by which the Holder of Two Tickets or Two Shares is *certain of obtaining at least One Prize and may draw Three.*

Orders will also be received for Tickets in the

N. Y. Consolidated Lottery,

Which was drawn on Monday last. Price $4.

And in the

Union Canal Lottery,

To be drawn at Philadelphia on Saturday next.—Price $4. E. J. HALE.

May 29, 1828.

Wanted,

ONE hundred cords *TAN BARK.*

H. G. NELSON.

March 5, 1826. 61-tf.

POETRY.

THE WIDOW'S MITE.

The sigh for others' wo that's given,
  Or pity's whispered prayer,
Ascends like incense up to heaven,
  And claims a blessing there—
While boons where gold and diamonds glow,
  Or costliest works of art,
May no such rich return bestow,
  Not springing from the heart.

'Twas then when pomp and pride had thrown
  Their offerings to the poor,
A humble widow stood alone,
  And gave her little store:
Though small the gift, 'twas all her hoard,
  And Angels, with delight,
Did in the Book of Life Record
  That humble widows' mite.

Fatal Duel.—A letter from a correspondent of the Richmond Whig in Powhatan, says—"In consequence of a misunderstanding which occured here yesterday, between Dr. Branch T. Archer, late of your city, and Mr. Otway Crump, a challenge was sent Dr. Archer by the latter gentleman, and accepted by him. All attempts of mutual friends to adjust the differences, proving vain, the parties met in a grove within 120 yards of the Court House, fought at 15 feet distance, and on the first fire, Mr. Crump fell and expired in a few minutes. The Superior Court was in session at the time, and it is said the crack of the pistols was heard by the Judge on the bench. The sympathy of the public is much excited, both for the deceased, who has left a wife and five children, and for Dr. Archer, who fought with great reluctance, and acted with the greatest moderation, making all the concessions he could with honor. Dr. Archer has been bailed."

Joseph Bonaparte.—The Philadelphia Advertiser publishes the followoing merited tribute to this amiable and unassuming man. "His estate occupies a large territory. His house is in the French style, but not so splendid. His lands, on which immense sums have been expended, are well cultivated. In all public improvements he contributes liberally—something like $4000, I am told he paid on one road. He is much beloved, and his memory will be ever dear to the villagers. There is scarcely now, a poor family in the village, so many does he employ on his lands. He pays liberally, punctually fulfilling all his contracts, no law suits—no disputes, and the intemperate and immoral are at once discharged. He is constantly, in the season of agriculture, in the field with his men, and is constantly with an elegant pruning hatchet in his hand. Strangers who are introduced partake liberally of his hospitality. He has thus exchanged a coronet of thorns for that of a peaceful agriculturist, and become a citizen of our happy republic."

Amusing Specimen of Arab Horticulture.—The palm tree, though a beautiful tree, is sometimes, it appears, a very obstinate one; and the means which we are told, on Arab authority, should be used to render it more docile on these occasions, would astonish the horticulturists of Europe. When a palm-tree refuses to bear, (says the Arab author of a treatise on agriculture,) the owner of it, armed with a hatchet, comes to visit it in company with another person. He then begins by observing aloud to his friend, (in order that the date tree should hear him.) "I am going to cut down this worthless tree, since it no longer bears me any fruit." "Have a care what you do, brother," returns his companion, "I should advise you to do no such thing, for I will venture to predict that this very year your tree will be covered with fruit." "No, no," replies the owner, "I am determined to cut it down, for I am certain it will produce me nothing," and then approaching the tree, he proceeds to give it two or three strokes with his hatchet. "Pray now! I entreat you, desist," says the mediator, holding back the arm of the proprietor.—"Do but observe what a fine tree it is, and have patience for this one season more; should it fail after that to bear you any fruit, you may do with it just what you please." The owner of the tree then allows himself to be persuaded, and retires without proceeding to any further extremities. But the threat and the few strokes inflicted with the hatchet, have always, it is said, the desired effect; and the terrified palm tree produces the same year a most abundant supply of fine dates.—*Beecheys' Travels in Cyrenaica.*

Shocco Springs,

Nine miles South of Warrenton, and within three miles of the main Stage Road leading from Warrenton to Raleigh, where the Stage passes every day.

THIS well known, healthy and delightful Watering Place, will again be opes by the 10th of June next, for the reception of Visiters, where every attention will be devoted to make them comfortable. The Subscriber tenders her grateful acknowledgments to former patrons, and flatters herself with a hope of future encouragement, as every exertion will be used to retain their good will and the good opinion of all who may visit the Springs. There will be *Instrumental Music, Dancing Parties, &c.*, for those who are fond of such amusements. Owing to the scarcity of money, the prices for Board will be less than heretofore.—Gentlemen and Ladies each, per month, $22 50; for less time than a month, $1 per day; Children and Servants half price.—Horses by the month, $15; for a less time 60 cts. per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

Shocco Springs, Warren County, } 72-8w.
May 14, 1828.

Notice.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company will be holden at Fayetteville, on Friday, the 30th instant; Stockholders are particularly requested to attend either in person or by proxy.

JAMES MEBANE, *President.*

May 10, 1828. 71-3t.

The Commercial Line

FROM Norfolk, via Seaford and Dover, to Philadelphia, has commenced running three trips pr. week. [May 15, 1828. 71tt.

U. S. Bank Notes wanted.

Apply at this office.

Trust Sale.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by William Johnson, to secure a debt due to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 29th instant,

Fifty-three Shares

of the Capital Stock of said Company. Terms made known at sale. JOHN CRUSOE, Treas'r.

Fayetteville, April 5, 1828. 70-4t.

Fayetteville Academy.

MR. TRIPP, a graduate and late Tutor of Waterville College, (Maine,) is appointed Principal of the Fayetteville Academy, and has entered upon the duties of his station.

It is hoped that this Gentleman will raise the character of our School to its former celebrity; but, to do so, it requires the united patronage of the Town and its vicinity.

Boys can here be thoroughly furnished for entering any College or University. Board may be had on reasonable terms in respectable private families.

H. POTTER, *Pres't School Com.*

Fayetteville, April 3, 1828. 65-tf.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

I SHALL expose to Public Sale, for Cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 2d of June next, the following *LANDS*, or as much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes and Costs on the same, due for the year 1826.

	Taxes.
1130 acres of Land on Deep Creek and Stewart's creek, listed by Dan. Munroe, Jr.	$3 19
500 acres on Little River, listed by Daniel McNeill,	1 85
900 acres on do. do., listed by Neill McNeill, Esq.	3 00
350 acres near B. Newberry, listed by Absolem Marsh,	2 62
1462½ acres on Beaver Creek, listed by Malcom McPherson,	5 72

JOHN BLACK, *Sh'ff.*
By D. GILLIS, *D. Sh'ff*

March 7, 1828. 69ts.

Traveller's Inn,

AT THE SIGN OF THE HEART.

S. A. MATHIEU having re-established, in that pleasantly situated House on Broad street, three doors below the corner of De Kalb street, formerly occupied as such, *A HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT* by Mr. J. B. Mathieu, humbly solicits a share of the public patronage, and will assure those who may favor her with a call, that no exertions on her part will be wanting to make her house the quiet and comfortable repose of the weary Traveller.

Her Stables will be constantly supplied with the best provender.

S. A. MATHIEU.

Camden, S. C., April 26, 1828. 69 5w.

Crockery Ware.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, *TEN CRATES CROCKERY WARE* assorted, and for sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

January 17 54tf.

For Sale,

20,000 lbs Choice fat heavy BACON,
20 bags COFFEE,
50 casks LIME.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

May 1, 1828.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed the Standard Keeper's Office to the office on Gillespie street, formerly occupied by David Ochiltree, Esq. nearly opposite to the residence of Mr. Staiert, and hereby gives notice to all persons using Weights and Measures in the Town of Fayetteville, and County of Cumberland, to bring them forward and have them examined and adjusted agreeable to act of Assembly.

ISAAC NEWBERRY, S. K.

April 30, 1828. 69tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment—longer indulgence cannot be granted.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN.

April 22, 1828. 68tf.

For Sale,

10,000 Lbs. prime BACON, cured in this place, and
800 lbs. of excellent LARD,

Apply to E. L. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1828. 68tf.

Mrs. Hugh McLean,

GRATEFUL for the encouragement she has received, begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that she keeps her House open for the reception of

BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS.

Living on the direct road to Hillsborough, thirty-four miles from Fayetteville and nine miles from Boylan's Ferry on Deep River, in a remarkably healthy situation, having an airy, pleasant House surrounded by Springs of excellent water, and flourishing Orchards, her Plantation will recommend itself to any who are desirous of a retreat in the country; and she assures her friends, that no exertion on her part shall be wanting to make them comfortable.

Travellers to or from Raleigh by way of Avent's Ferry, will find her House but a little out of the way, and she flatters herself that the trifling distance will not be considered when put in competition with comfort and good quarters.

Washington Hill, Moore County, April 10, 1828.
67-3m.

Charleston Stages.

THE Proprietors of the Line from this place to Godfrey's Ferry, are prepared to carry seven Passengers daily with the Mail, and to accommodate with an Extra, so as to avoid travelling at night.

Fayetteville, November 1, 1827. 47tf.

Doct. La Rue,

HAVING dissolved his copartnership with Dr. Gilliam, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and the surrounding country. He retains the office lately occupied by La Rue & Gilliam, directly opposite to Dr. B. Robinson's, and well known as the old Post Office, where he may at all times be found unless professionally engaged.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1828.—63tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1828.

Mary McLean *vs.* Peter McEachin.—James McEachin *vs.* Peter McEachin. Three different cases.

Original Attachments levied upon Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in the above cases is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months successively, in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that unless the said Peter McEachin appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or replevy, final judgment will be entered against him, and execution issue accordingly.

Attest, ARCH'D McQUEEN, C. S. C.

The Subscribers

Are this day receiving in part their Spring Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which is expected by the first arrivals from *New York* and *Philadelphia*, and will consist in part, of the following articles, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally:

40 Hhds. prime Sugars,
40 bbls loaf and lump do.
214 bags Havanna, Cuba, St. Domingo and Porto Rico Coffee,
5 do Pepper,
6 do Race Ginger,
2 do Pimento,
100 Bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
3 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
6 pipes Cogniac Brandy, (*Seignette brands,*)
3 do old Holland Gin,
1 Hhd. W. I. Shrub,

WINES
10 qur casks Teneriffe and Sherry
3 half pipes Corsica
8 qur casks sweet Malaga
9 do do Muscat
3 half quar. casks old Madeira
½ pipe do do
6 half quar. casks Cette
2 do do do Port

2 hhds. Copperas.
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
12 bbls Glauber do.
20 boxes Glass,
5 do Soap,
30 do Marine do.
6 do fresh ground Mustard,
20 do fresh Bloom Raisins,
15 do Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson Teas
60 bags shot, assorted numbers,
20 kegs Orange Powder,
2 hampers bottles,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,

With a *great variety* of every article in their line.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

April 3, 1828. 65-tf.

New Goods.

C. & P. MALLETT,

Have just received their Fall and Winter Supply of

GOODS,

WHICH they offer to their friends and the public on their usual terms, at their old stand.

Their assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, is good. Their stock of Groceries very choice, among the latter, a few puncheons old Grenada Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Madeira and other Wines, Flint's best Segars, and Myer's Richmond Chewing Tobacco, Thomas's Loaf Sugar and Muscatel Bunch Raisins.

Country Produce at full market prices received in payment.

November 1, 1827. 43tf.

Cheap Goods.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE N. YORK AUCTIONS,

A Great variety of cheap *DRY GOODS*, consisting of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Domestics*, of all kinds, *Fancy Articles, Perfumery*, &c. &c. &c., which we are disposed to sell on very favorable terms for cash, or exchange for most kind of Country Produce.

ALSO,

1 Pipe choice Cogniac Brandy,
1 do real Holland Gin
3 do Madeira and Canary Wine,
1 Hhd. Jamaica Rum, (10 years old)
1 do St. Croix, do.
5 Qr. casks Teneriffe and Malaga Wine,
4 Casks brown Stout and Phila. Porter,
Fresh Imperial and Hyson Tea,
N. York Crackers, Smoked Beef, &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1. 44-tf.

For Sale, by Willkings & Co.

20 hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey,
30 bbls. good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags prime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Rase Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
35 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm. Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass,
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods.

Sept. 25, 1827.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

10 Hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
15 do Porto Rico do.
17 do. bright retailing Molasses,
5 pipes superior French Brandy,
6 casks Northern Cheese,
10 hhds. and 20 bbls N. E. Rum,
50 bags Cuba Coffee,

For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

December 13, 1827. 49tf.

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BAKER.

January 23, 1828. 55tf.

Blanks for sale.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber having established *A LINE OF PACKETS* between *Philadelphia* and *Wilmington, N. C.*, takes this method to inform the Public, that a vessel will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C. about every ten days, except when prevented by ice in the Delaware.

Goods and produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Messrs. *Hortons & Hutton*, of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. *Stow & Whittier*, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight and least expense possible. Having *three good Vessels* in the trade, commanded by careful Captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted up for the accommodation of *Passengers*; he therefore trusts to meet with encouragement.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Smith's Wharf.

Philadelphia, March, 1828. 66-3m.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE FOR SALE,

6 Hhds. prime *SUGAR*,
10 Bbls. do. ditto.
25 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
200 Sides Sole Leather, of different kinds,
750 Bushels Corn,
500 Bushels Oats,
20 Barrels Brandy,
25 Ditto Whiskey,
Flour, Lard and Bacon.

March 20. 63tf.

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugar,
25 bbls. good do.
30 bags Coffee,
40 tierces New Orleans Molasses,
Bbls. Malaga Wine, N. E. Rum and Gin,
100 casks cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,200 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
Cotton, wool and machine Cards,
Indigo, Madder, Annatto Verdigrise,
Saltpetre and Patent Medicines, *as usual.*

—*Also*—

300 heavy Hides,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
50 casks fresh Lime.

BOARDING.

Mrs. Cochran,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she is prepared to accommodate several Gentlemen, either with Board alone, or with Board and Lodging, by the year, month, or week, on the following terms:

For Board and Lodging pr. week,	$4 00
Board alone, " "	3 50
Breakfast and Dinner, "	3 00
Dinner and Tea, " "	3 00
Dinner alone, " "	2 50

Having a commodious House in addition to and adjoining her Dwelling, she is also willing to accommodate Gentlemen visiting the town transiently. To such she would remark, that her house is beautifully situated within 200 yards of the Town House, possessing every convenience, and that no exertion shall be spared to please.

February 14, 1828.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,

6,500 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
2,000 lbs. St. Domingo ditto,
5 Hhds. good brown Sugar,
8 Bbls. low priced ditto,
75 Sets wagon Boxes,
10 Tons Swede Iron, assorted,
2000 Bush's Alum Salt, of the best quality
1000 do. Liverpool do.
23 Kegs cut Nails,
150 Bushels Irish Potatoes.

February 7. 57-tf

Leather and Shoe Store.

Person Street, two doors East of Market Square.

I HAVE ON HAND,
300 sides Northern Sole LEATHER,
A quantity of upper Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins, Binding, &c.

ALSO—An extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every description; all of which are offered wholesale or retail, low for cash.

W. L. HAWLEY.

January 17. 54tf.

Dr. Gilliam

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced the practice of Medicine on his own footing, and will punctually attend to those who may think proper to call on him. His shop is on Bow Street, next door to Mr. Eccles' Store, and one door west of the shop recently occupied by La Rue & Gilliam, where, or at the House of Mr. Simeon Belden, on Green street, he may be found at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Fayetteville, March 12—62tf

Crockery Ware.

5 Crates Crockery Ware, assorted to suit Country Merchants.
20 bags prime Green Coffee,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt, For sale by
JOHN LIPPITT & CO.

Jan. 17, 1828.

Blanks.

E. J. HALE has just printed, and will keep constantly for sale at the Observer office, an abundant supply of nearly all the kinds of Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, which he offers at the usual low prices. Among those now on hand are,

Bills of Exchange,
Checks on the U. States, State, & Cape Fear Banks,
U. States and State Bank Notes.
Common Warranty Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Do do for Lands sold for Taxes,
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
State Warrants,
Common do.
Attachments,
Bail Bonds,
Recognizances,
Insolvent Debtors' Bonds,
Delivery Bonds,
Superior and County Court Writs,
Do. do. Subpœnas,
Do. do. Executions,
Do. do. Ca. Sa.
Do. do. Ven. Exponas,
Do. do. Prosecution Bonds,
Do. do. Jury Tickets,
Do. do. Witness Tickets,
Appeal Bonds. Guardian Bonds.
Administration Bonds and Letters,
Marriage Licenses. Apprentices' Indentures.
Constable's Bonds. Retailer's Licenses.
Bastardy Bonds. Orders of Sale.
Militia Captains' Returns. Do. Executions.
Tobacco Notes. Do. Manifests.
Wagon Tickets, &c.

March 20, 1828.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilming
or five weeks since, a dark mulatto
CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about
ches in height, and stoutly built. We
Charles in January, 1826; he has wrough
Carpenters most of the time since. He
ly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Mev
Beaufort county, 15 miles below North
on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he
joined some runaways belonging either
or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his
and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his
ly lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALL

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constan
the following kinds of LEATHE
which they will sell low for cash, viz.
Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAMS

November 8, 1827.

Lafayette Hot

FAYETTEVILL

THE public are respectfully infor
consequence of the recent death
ment Tracy, the subscriber, who has bee
in the management of the Lafayette Ho
sumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (wh
purposely erected at great expense, f
now in complete order for the reception
modation of

Travellers and Board

Besides the advantage of a number of
single Beds, Fire places and Bells, the Hot
several *handsome Drawing Rooms and*
particularly suited for the private accom
TRAVELLING FAMILIES. Boarde
without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BED
are of the best quality and entirely new,
Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net.
ROOMS are attached to the House, sup
water from the Haymount Aqueduct.
richly supplied with a variety of the *choic*
recently selected for it in the Northern
experienced judge. LARGE STABLES
niently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to c
House in the most genteel manner; and
shall be spared to render it every way
continuation of the patronage it has recei

WM. T

October 25.

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the publ
has received his *FALL Supply*, co
variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AM*
GOODS, newest style. They have been
the New York auctions, a considerable
original package sales, and will be sold
wholesale or retail, at very low prices
Merchants from the country will do well
examine for themselves. His assortment
part of the following, viz:

Extra super blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green,
drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazet
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton
White and brown drillings and white Je
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseill
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ging
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe mus
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and shee
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and
bric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of sha
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid sil
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ri
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and be
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and R
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and str
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN M

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1827.